26: Kappers D-5 (1929-30) 1932 MI Middle East
LEVANTINE JEWS MF4
IRAQ MH 1
— 18 — CHERKESS AH 5
KURD MA 11

ed in the empire of Saul, David and Solomon) is strongly mixed with Hebrew elements. Although their facial expression nowadays is different from the Jewish, the more hereditary—and in this case (brachycephaly)—even dominant head index has remained. That this people has also influenced the population of Mesopotamia appears from the Irakian curve in which the 80—80.9 peak characteristic of this desert border group is still outstanding (fig. 5).—

Fig. 13. Jewish types of the 9th century B.C., Jewish men bearing tribute from King Jehu to Shalmaneser II (taken from Salaman).

With the Irakians also the fleshy, curved nose seems to be more frequent (*Dr. H. Frankfort* called my attention to this). This might be due to Hittite influence, that may have affected also the aspect of the Jewish type. Hittite marriages especially in preexilic times were quite frequent (c.f. *Zedekia*). That this influence has become more pronounced with the Aschkenasim than with the Sephardim is not strange.

Whereas the Sephardim migrated away from Hittite centres, the Aschkenasim, on their Northern migration through Anatolia and the Balkans, have mixed with Armenoid blood, which explains the fact first emphasized by *von Luschan* that so many Aschkenasim have Armenoid features[1]).

I now come to a totally different sample of the Near East, the Kurds, the Caucasians and Persians.—

Here again the frequency curves bring light in many obscurities caused by the old system of using averages, which instead of emphasizing the differences between various components of a people obscures their analyses.

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1) A striking example of Armenoid influence on the Northern Jews is the fact that near lake Urmiah the Jewish head index is the same as the Armenian, as first stated by *Chantre* and confirmed by *Weissenberg*. This is not strange since we know that brachycephaly with post auricular shortness is predominent in heredity, as was proved by *Frets*.

-c- EGYPT MR1
IRAQ MH1

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174 Menes united the two and began the dynastic period. In Upper Egypt
144 the best skeletal series of the predynastic period is from Naqada. These resemble somewhat the earlier Badarians. The Naqada men were fairly tall, 168 c.m., but their heads and faces were larger than those of the Badarians and their noses were smaller.

In Lower Egypt, the predynastic inhabitants were Mediterraneans. They had broader heads, higher cephalic indices, mean 75 %, than the people of Upper Egypt, mean 73%. During the next 3000 years, the Mediterraneans spread up the river and have largely replaced the older groups of Naqadas
E from Upper Egypt.

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174 Modern Copts, who most nearly represent the ancient type, have diverged for the skull length has been reduced from 183 to 177 mm., and the head breadth has increased from 131 to 130 mm; the faces have increased in length from 124 to 129 mm., and there has been a narrowing of the nose. It can be stated, however, that these represent but minor changes. As Professor Morant points out, "changes in physical type in any part of Europe within the last five hundred years have been much greater than in Egypt during five thousand."

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174 IRAQ Central and southern Iraq, like the Syrian desert is occupied
144 by members of the Mediterranean races. Buxton and Rice, who studied the skeletal remains at Kish dating about 3000 B.C., also studied the living inhabitants of the same area. They state "The measurements seem to indicate that the inhabitants of the Kish region, south of Baghdad, have not altered to any great degree within the last 5000 years. The Sumerians also belonged to this early long headed Mediterranean racial strain."

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141 Modern Iraqians are taller than the Arabs of Arabia, for their statures range from 168 cm. in the Kish area to 171 cm. in the region of Kirkuk. The cephalic index is around 76. The Iraqi heads are long and narrow. The total facial height is moderate except in the north where it is much higher. Particularly is that true of the upper facial height. The facial widths are also moderate, except in Kirkuk and the North where the faces are very broad. The Iraqi noses are both longer and broader
I than those in Arabia.

142 The hair form of Iraqis is usually low waves, is dark brown or black. Five per cent or less have a reddish hue. The beards are much heavier than in Arabia. As in Arabia the hair color is predominantly dark brown but Iraqis have 25% of mixed light hues, such as was previously noted for some of the Syrian Bedouin.

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144 The nasal profile is usually straight. The Iraqis are not the purest Mediterraneans for there is a fairly strong Irano-Afghan element, as well as of the tall Atlanto-Mediterranean. There are, however, unabsorbed Bedouin tribes in Iraq, such as the Ba'ij, Shammar and Khazaal, that are typically Mediterranean, as are those described in the Syrian and Transjordan deserts.